Economic and Social Council
Official Records, 2002
Supplement No. 22

United Nations Forum on Forests

Report on the second session (22 June 2001 and 4 to 15 March 2002)

United Nations • New York, 2002

Note

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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Chapter I

Introduction

1. In its decision 2001/292, the Economic and Social Council decided that the first high-level ministerial segment of the United Nations Forum on Forests would be held during the second session of the Forum. In the same resolution, the offer of the Government of Costa Rica to host the second session of the Forum was noted with appreciation. However, owing to extenuating circumstances, the Government of Costa Rica withdrew the offer. Accordingly, the Forum held its second session, including its first high-level ministerial segment, at United Nations Headquarters on 22 June 2001 and from 4 to 15 March 2002.

Chapter II

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Matters calling for action by the Council

2. The United Nations Forum on Forests recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decisions:

Draft decision I
Date and venue of the third session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

The Economic and Social Council, bearing in mind paragraph 4 (i) of its resolution 2000/35, decides that the third session of the United Nations Forum on Forests will be held in Geneva from 26 May to 6 June 2003.

Draft decision II
Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its second session and provisional agenda for its third session

The Economic and Social Council:

(a) Takes note of the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its second session;

(b) Approves the provisional agenda for the third session of the Forum as set out below.

Provisional agenda for the third session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Implementation of the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests and the plan of action of the United Nations Forum on Forests:
   - (a) Means of implementation: finance, transfer of environmentally sound technologies and capacity-building for sustainable forest management;
   - (b) Progress in implementation:
     - (i) Economic aspects of forests;
     - (ii) Forest health and productivity;
     - (iii) Maintaining forest cover to meet present and future needs.
4. Common items for each session:
   - (a) Multi-stakeholder dialogue;
   - (b) Enhanced cooperation and policy and programme coordination;
   - (c) Country experience and lessons;

(d) Emerging issues relevant to country implementation;

(e) Intersessional work, including review of the reports of the ad hoc expert groups;

(f) Monitoring, assessment and reporting;

(g) Promoting public participation;

(h) National forest programmes;

(i) Trade;

(j) Enabling environment.

5. Date and venue for the fourth session of the Forum.

6. Provisional agenda for the fourth session of the Forum.

7. Adoption of the report of the Forum on its third session.

B. Resolutions of the Forum brought to the attention of the Council

3. The following resolutions adopted by the Forum are brought to the attention of the Council:

Resolution 2/1
Ministerial declaration and message from the United Nations Forum on Forests to the World Summit on Sustainable Development

The United Nations Forum on Forests,

Recalling the multi-year programme of work adopted in its resolution 1/1, in particular paragraphs 18 and 19,

1. *Decides* to adopt the ministerial declaration and message from the Forum to the World Summit on Sustainable Development, contained in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to transmit the ministerial declaration and message to the Summit, through the Commission on Sustainable Development acting as the preparatory committee for the Summit.

Annex

Ministerial Declaration and Message from the United Nations Forum on Forests to the World Summit on Sustainable Development

1. We, the Ministers responsible for forests in our countries, reaffirm our commitment to the Forest Principles and Agenda 21, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. Since then, significant progress has been made. Deliberations within the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF) and the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF), as well as the United Nations Forum on Forests, have enriched our common understanding of forest issues and their complexity. We recognize the significant contribution made by the regional processes and encourage their continued strengthening. We also recognize that much remains to be done.

2. We commit ourselves to the implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action. While recognizing that countries have the primary responsibility to implement the IPF/IFF proposals for action, we underline the importance for the international community to strengthen cooperation in the areas of finance, trade, transfer of environmentally sound technology and capacity-building, which are essential to ensure sustainable forest management in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. We stress the importance of national forest programmes or similar approaches, the role of criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management, and voluntary certification systems.

3. We underscore that forests and trees outside forests cover nearly one third of the earth's land surface, and that the economic, social and environmental well-being of the planet and humanity is closely linked with sustainable forest management. We are concerned about the continuing high rate of worldwide deforestation, as well as forest and land degradation, and commit ourselves to work to reverse these trends.

4. We reaffirm that States have the sovereign and inalienable right to utilize, manage and develop their forests in accordance with their development needs and level of socio-economic development and on the basis of national policies consistent with sustainable development and legislation, including the conversion of such areas for other uses within the overall socio-economic development plan and based on rational land-use policies, and consistent with the other Forest Principles.

5. Sustainable forest management of both natural and planted forests is essential to achieving sustainable development. Forests affect and are affected by other sectors. Therefore, policies and approaches in all sectors should be developed with consideration of their cross-sectoral impacts.

6. The management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests involves reconciling diverse and sometimes conflicting interests and is the concern of Governments, public and private owners, managers and other stakeholders. We stress the importance of multi-stakeholder participation in activities aimed towards sustainable forest management. Numerous opportunities exist and should be taken for public/private partnerships to foster synergies as policies and programmes are developed and implemented.

7. One of the challenges to achieve sustainable forest management is to make it self-financing in the long run and to recognize the value of the multiple functions, goods and services provided by forests. We affirm the importance of trade, as well as trade capacity-building, to sustainable forest management. National and international public and private sources of finance have complementary roles in achieving this goal. Official development assistance (ODA), at the levels already agreed, will be required if developing countries are to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives and other agreed sustainable development objectives, in particular to foster sustainable forest management.

8. The linkages between forests, poverty, patterns of production and consumption and international cooperation, as well as governance at all levels, are crucial to addressing the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation. We underscore the role that sustainable forest management plays in all countries to eradicate poverty and to achieve sustainable development, including rural development and sustainable livelihoods.

9. We underline the unique character of the international arrangement on forests, established to facilitate and coordinate the implementation of sustainable forest management at the national, regional and global levels through a holistic and comprehensive approach. We commit ourselves to strengthen the Forum's leading role and to make the Forum a success. We endorse its plan of action, welcome its multi-year programme of work and support the Collaborative Partnership on Forests. We stress the need for cross-sectoral cooperation among Partnership members, regional processes and Governments at the national and international levels.

10. We further stress the need for the Forum to promote synergies with related UNCED conventions, exchange country experiences and lessons learned and to engage in a dialogue with Partnership member organizations as well as other stakeholders.

11. We call upon the Partnership to support the work of the Forum and to contribute actively to the implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action, including through their technical and financial resources. We note the Collaborative Partnership on Forests' Framework to Support the Work of the Forum, and we invite Partnership member countries to ensure that those priority areas are addressed by their governing bodies.

12. The work of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and other relevant conventions complements and supports the Forum plan of action. We invite the parties to those Conventions to support, as appropriate, the implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action in the context of the implementation of national action programmes and strategies, and encourage effective cooperation and coordination among the Conventions and the Forum as well as between their secretariats and the Forum secretariat.

13. We underscore that forests are a major and rich reservoir of biological diversity and encourage effective cooperation between the Convention on Biological Diversity and Forum secretariats in areas of mutual interest. We note with appreciation the preparation of a revised action-oriented programme of work on forests and biodiversity to be considered at the sixth meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention.

14. The World Summit on Sustainable Development represents a unique opportunity to strengthen political commitment and promote international cooperation in sustainable forest management, as well as to support the implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action. We call for concrete and specific initiatives on the ground to achieve sustainable development and promote partnerships among interested Governments and stakeholders, including the private sector, indigenous and local communities and non-governmental organizations. We see such partnerships as a useful approach to explore with relevant stakeholders ways and means to identify action-oriented initiatives to strengthen the implementation of IPF/IFF proposals for action.

15. We invite the Summit to:

(a) Advance sustainable forest management as a critical means to eradicate poverty, reduce land and resource degradation, improve food security as well as

access to safe drinking water and affordable energy, and highlight the multiple benefits of both natural and planted forests and trees to the well-being of the planet and humanity;

(b) Enhance political commitment to achieve sustainable forest management by endorsing it as a priority on the international political agenda, taking full account of the linkages between the forest sector and other sectors through integrated approaches;

(c) Urge developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP) as ODA to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNP of developed countries to least developed countries, as reconfirmed at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to encourage developing countries to build on progress achieved in ensuring that ODA is used effectively to help achieve development goals and targets, to acknowledge the efforts of all donors, to commend donors whose ODA contributions exceed, reach or are increasing towards the target, and to underline the importance of undertaking to examine the means and time frames for achieving the targets and goals;

(d) Call for immediate action on domestic forest law enforcement and illegal international trade in forest products, including in forest biological resources, with the support of the international community, to provide human and institutional capacity-building related to the enforcement of national legislation in those areas;

(e) Call for immediate action at national and international levels to promote and facilitate the means to achieving sustainable timber harvesting, and thereby address unsustainable timber harvesting;

(f) Call especially for initiatives to address the needs of those parts of the world that currently suffer from poverty and the highest rates of deforestation and where international cooperation would be welcomed by affected Governments;

(g) Create and strengthen partnerships and international cooperation to facilitate the provision of increased financial resources, transfer of environmentally sound technologies, trade, capacity-building, forest law enforcement and governance at all levels, and integrated land and resource management to implement sustainable forest management, including the IPF/IFF proposals for action;

(h) Strengthen international cooperation on finance, transfer of environmentally sound technology, trade and capacity-building to ensure sustainable forest management;

(i) Call on countries and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to accelerate implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action and intensify efforts on reporting to the Forum to contribute to an assessment of progress in 2005.

16. We, the Ministers, pledge our continued commitment to the international arrangement on forests and involvement in the Forum, and agree to meet again at the fifth session of the Forum, in 2005, to review the effectiveness of this international arrangement against the criteria to be agreed upon.

Resolution 2/2
Implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action and the plan of action of the United Nations Forum on Forests

A
Combating deforestation and forest degradation

The United Nations Forum on Forests,

Taking note of the views exchanged by countries and major groups at its second session on the status of countries' efforts to implement the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF)/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF) proposals for action related to combating deforestation and forest degradation, which identified successes, obstacles and lessons learned,

Highlighting the following lessons learned through the exchange of country experience:

(a) The Collaborative Partnership on Forests has an important role to play in supporting developing country efforts (i) to address the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation and (ii) to incorporate relevant research results into national policy initiatives;

(b) Integrating rural development programmes and livelihood programmes with national forest programmes, consistent with national development plans, can reduce poverty and combat deforestation and forest degradation;

(c) Cross-sectoral policy cooperation, including the agricultural sector, is a useful approach to reduce deforestation and forest degradation;

(d) National, regional and international projects, programmes and initiatives that have generated successful results can provide useful examples for broader replication to more countries and regions;

(e) Strengthening countries' abilities to predict and manage the impact of forest fires, for example through the Working Group on Wildland Fire recently established by the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction, is an important area for international collaboration;

(f) National, regional and international initiatives to strengthen forest law enforcement represent a significant contribution and have a vital role to play in combating deforestation and forest degradation;

(g) Broader participation at all levels and among all parties is challenging, but necessary, for effective implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action on this topic;

(h) Country experience in combating deforestation and forest degradation suggests that it is useful to (i) identify and utilize economic instruments, such as tax and non-tax revenues and public-private partnerships, and (ii) to establish planted forests, including agroforestry, on previously cleared lands;

1. *Invites* the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to strengthen and develop new capacity-building programmes for developing countries that address the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation in order to (a) support their efforts towards sustainable forest management and implementation of their

national forest programmes or similar processes, and (b) facilitate countries' efforts to incorporate relevant research results into national policy initiatives and conduct analyses of underlying causes;

2. *Encourages* countries and the member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to take into consideration all lessons learned and apply them, as appropriate, in order to facilitate the implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action;

3. *Invites* the donor community to support developing countries in predicting and managing the impact of forest fires;

4. *Urges* Governments and encourages initiatives by Governments and interested stakeholders to address domestic forest law enforcement and illegal international trade in forest products, including in forest biological resources, with the support of the international community;

5. *Urges* countries to promote trade policies and practices to support sustainable forest management, including in the World Trade Organization (WTO), and encourages countries to participate in the negotiations of WTO in the context of the work programme adopted at Doha in order to implement, inter alia, relevant IPF/IFF proposals for action related to trade;

6. *Invites* countries and the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to review and report on the state of knowledge on subsidies that may result in deforestation and forest degradation;

7. *Urges* countries to strengthen international cooperation on finance, trade, transfer of environmentally sound technology and capacity-building in order to combat deforestation and forest degradation, taking into account the importance of that issue for sustainable forest management in developing countries.

B

Forest conservation and protection of unique types of forests and fragile ecosystems

The United Nations Forum on Forests,

Taking note of the views exchanged by a number of countries and major groups at its second session on the status of countries' efforts to implement the IPF/IFF proposals for action related to forest conservation and protection of unique types of forests and fragile ecosystems, which identified successes, obstacles and lessons learned,

Highlighting the following lessons learned through the exchange of country experience:

(a) The sharing of case studies and lessons learned among countries is an important component in learning to apply ecosystem and/or landscape approaches to all elements of sustainable forest management and can be an important component of countries' work;

(b) Case studies have been proven useful as a means to demonstrate the feasibility of public-private partnerships and of the transition of forestry development to self-financing sustainable forest management practices;

(c) Enhanced conservation of forest biodiversity can be achieved if an integrated approach to the development of protected areas and sustainably managed forests is used;

(d) Countries' ability to manage protected areas and fragile ecosystems can be improved by building on existing international frameworks, including the World Conservation Union (IUCN)/World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) framework, and incorporating capacity-building programmes, including the application of monitoring and assessment techniques and the incorporation ,of assessment results into management plans;

(e) The Convention on Biological Diversity can provide an important contribution through the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to advance countries' work to protect unique and fragile ecosystems;

(f) The full involvement of stakeholders, including forest owners and indigenous and local communities, is essential to the establishment of protected areas and can enhance their effective management;

1. *Invites* the donor community, the Collaborative Partnership on Forests member organizations and major groups, as appropriate, to assist countries in strengthening their capacity to undertake national assessments of protected areas and identifying areas of threat, with a particular emphasis on fragile and unique forest ecosystems;

2. *Invites* the donor community, the Collaborative Partnership on Forests member organizations and major groups, as appropriate, to support developing countries' efforts to increase the effectiveness of the management of their protected areas, by building on existing international frameworks and incorporating capacity-building programmes;

3. *Encourages* North-South, South-South and North-North knowledge exchange on promotion and creation of national funds and other innovative mechanisms for financing action for forest conservation;

4. *Also encourages* continued improvement in donor coordination to address the needs of developing countries regarding their forest conservation and the protection of unique types of forests and fragile ecosystems activities;

5. *Further encourages* developing countries to continue to promote country-driven coordination with the donor community, Collaborative Partnership on Forests member organizations and major groups, as appropriate, with regard to forest conservation and protection of unique types of forest and fragile ecosystems activities, in accordance with national priorities, policies and programmes;

6. *Urges* countries to strengthen international cooperation on finance, trade, transfer of environmentally sound technology and capacity-building for the conservation and protection of unique types of forests and fragile ecosystems, taking into account the importance of that issue for sustainable forest management.

C

Rehabilitation and conservation strategies for countries with low forest cover

The United Nations Forum on Forests,

Taking note of the views exchanged by a number of countries and major groups at its second session on the status of countries' efforts to implement the IPF/IFF proposals for action related to rehabilitation and conservation strategies for countries with low forest cover, which identified successes, obstacles and lessons learned,

Highlighting the following lessons learned through the exchange of country experience:

(a) The Tehran Process, with its strategic plan of action, is an important contribution towards strengthening the capacity of low forest cover countries to promote the inclusion of forestry and forest-related issues in their national development agendas and in the implementation of their national forest policies and programmes. Financial and technological support to developing countries with low forest cover, especially the least developed countries among them, were identified as important for implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action;

(b) Rehabilitation strategies are a priority for development in low forest cover countries, and the efforts of the low forest cover countries in the preparation and implementation of those strategies were acknowledged;

(c) Expansion of bilateral and international partnerships and cooperation for rehabilitation and conservation initiatives, including the exchange of relevant information and experiences among countries with low forest cover, is expected to provide significant benefits in implementing relevant IPF/IFF proposals for action;

(d) Local and indigenous communities that rely on forests must be a part of the process to enhance forest management in low forest cover countries;

1. *Invites* the donor community, the Collaborative Partnership on Forests member organizations and major groups, as appropriate, to support the work of the Tehran Process to strengthen the capacity of low forest cover countries, especially the least developed countries among them, to promote inclusion of and give priority to forestry and forest-related issues in their national development agendas, and to develop, refine and implement their national forest policies and programmes;

2. *Encourages* low forest cover countries to adopt holistic and cross-sectoral participatory approaches in the development of national forest programmes and policies, taking into account relevant frameworks;

3. *Urges* countries to strengthen international cooperation on finance, trade, transfer of environmentally sound technology and capacity-building for rehabilitation and conservation for countries with low forest cover, taking into account the importance of that issue for sustainable forest management in developing countries.

D

Rehabilitation and restoration of degraded lands and the promotion of natural and planted forests

The United Nations Forum on Forests,

Taking note of the views exchanged by a number of countries and major groups at its second session on the status of countries' efforts to implement the IPF/IFF proposals for action related to rehabilitation and restoration of degraded lands

and the promotion of natural and planted forests, which identified successes, obstacles and lessons learned,

Highlighting the following lessons learned through the exchange of country experience:

(a) Countries have seen benefits from adopting more holistic approaches, concurrent with policy reforms, technical guidelines and support systems to address rehabilitation and restoration through the management of secondary forests and the development of planted forests to provide multiple economic, social and environmental services and benefits;

(b) Planted forests play an increasingly important role in providing wood and other goods and services for many countries, particularly in semi-arid and arid regions. In addition, trees outside forests, such as agroforestry and other types of plantings, can provide significant conservation and socio-economic benefits;

(c) Countries have found that participating in regional and international processes facilitates interaction and sharing of experience, thereby enhancing countries' efforts to rehabilitate and restore degraded lands and promote the management of natural and planted forests;

(d) Such initiatives as workshops are important and useful means to share knowledge and experience on rehabilitating and restoring degraded lands and promoting natural and planted forests. Examples of such workshops include those on secondary tropical forests, to be held in Zimbabwe and Cameroon, as well as the workshop to be held in New Zealand in 2003 on the role of planted forests in sustainable forest management, as a follow-up to the international expert meeting held in Chile in 1999;

(e) The Convention to Combat Desertification can provide an important contribution, through the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, to advance countries' work to rehabilitate and restore degraded lands and to promote natural and planted forests;

(f) Rehabilitation and restoration of degraded lands with forest species adapted to these specific ecological conditions can be fundamental for soil erosion protection, disaster prevention and enhancement of biodiversity;

(g) In some cases, restoration of degraded forests can be enhanced if species capable of producing commercial wood and non-wood products on a sustainable basis are identified by research;

(h) Countries can facilitate significant private sector investment for the establishment of planted forests by providing supportive policies and economic instruments for these investors;

(i) Cost-sharing programmes can be an effective way to leverage donor funding for rehabilitating and restoring degraded lands and promoting natural and planted forests;

(j) NGOs and other stakeholders can contribute significantly to the rehabilitation and restoration of degraded forest lands and the promotion of natural and planted forests;

1. *Encourages* continued collaboration between countries, Collaborative Partnership on Forests member organizations and major groups, as appropriate, in rehabilitation and restoration of degraded forest lands and in the promotion of sustainably managed natural and planted forests;

2. *Encourages* all efforts aimed at providing financial resources to achieve the objectives of the Convention to Combat Desertification for rehabilitation and restoration of degraded lands and encourages countries to call on the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Assembly, at its next meeting, to be held from 14 to 18 October 2002, to approve the establishment of a focal area for land degradation, primarily desertification and deforestation, in GEF;

3. *Encourages* countries and regions to organize cooperative activities to rehabilitate and restore the productive capacities of degraded lands;

4. *Urges* countries to strengthen international cooperation on finance, trade, transfer of environmentally sound technologies and capacity-building in order to rehabilitate and restore degraded forest lands and to promote natural and planted forests, taking into account the importance of that issue for sustainable forest management in developing countries.

E

Concepts, terminology and definitions

The United Nations Forum on Forests,

Taking note of the views exchanged by countries and major groups at its second session on the status of countries' efforts to implement the IPF/IFF proposals for action related to concepts, terminology and definitions, which identify successes, obstacles and lessons learned,

Highlighting the following lessons learned through the exchange of country experience:

(a) Reaching a common understanding of forest-related concepts, terminology and definitions is recognized as important to increase the comparability and compatibility of forest data;

(b) Countries are eager to reduce the redundancy and duplication of international reporting requirements;

(c) Development and implementation of national forest programmes and policies, as well as national and international work on criteria and indicators, has led to better understanding of concepts, terminology and definitions;

(d) Country-led initiatives have been valuable, such as an international expert meeting on monitoring, assessment and reporting on progress towards sustainable forest management, hosted by Japan in Yokohama, and an expert meeting on harmonizing forest-related definitions for use by various stakeholders, hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Rome;

(e) International dialogue on concepts, terminology and definitions has been productive, and in that respect the July 2002 International Conference on Criteria and Indicators, co-sponsored by Guatemala, the United States of America, Finland, FAO and the International Tropical Timber Organization, and the international

meeting on monitoring, assessment and reporting, to be co-sponsored by the United States of America and Brazil, are important initiatives for the future;

1. *Invites* Collaborative Partnership on Forests members to build upon their work on fostering a common understanding of concepts, terminology and definitions;

2. *Also invites* the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to submit a progress report at UNFF 3 on its efforts to foster a common understanding of concepts, terminology, and definitions;

3. *Further invites* countries and collaborative Partnership on Forests members to expedite their work on concepts, terminology and definitions regarding low forest cover;

4. *Invites* Collaborative Partnership on Forests members to streamline reporting requests and, to the extent possible, to synchronize their reporting cycles so as to reduce reporting burden on countries.

Resolution 2/3
Specific criteria for the review of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests

The United Nations Forum on Forests,

Recalling its consideration of the review of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests contained in its multi-year programme of work and plan of action and Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/35,

1. *Decides* that the systematic and objective review of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests will be carried out in the context of the principal functions of the arrangement, as specified in Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/35. The review will need to take into account specifically the work of the Forum and its members and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests in facilitating implementation of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF)/ Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF) proposals for action;

2. *Decides* that the review of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests should take into consideration, inter alia, the efforts of countries to implement the IPF/IFF proposals for action, the outputs of the ad hoc expert groups, intersessional meetings and country- and organization-led initiatives, and forest-related work sponsored and/or undertaken by the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests;

3. *Decides* that the review of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests would draw on voluntary reports from countries, organizations and processes and other outcomes of its sessions;

4. *Decides* that the specific criteria for the assessment of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests are the following:

(a) Implementation of IPF/IFF proposals for action:

(i) The extent to which countries, the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and other actors have made progress in implementing the relevant IPF/IFF proposals for action;

(ii) The extent to which countries have developed and started to implement national forest programmes or equivalent processes;

(iii) The extent to which participation of stakeholders in those programmes and processes has been enhanced;

(iv) The extent to which the international arrangement on forests has facilitated and promoted countries' implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action, focusing on the means of implementation (finance, transfer of environmentally sound technologies and capacity-building) as well as the relevant common items;

(v) The extent to which countries have made progress in assessing the IPF/IFF proposals for action in order to determine their relevance in their national context;

(b) Forum for continued policy development and dialogue:

(i) The extent to which the international arrangement on forests, including, inter alia, Forum sessions, intersessional work and the multi-stakeholder dialogue, and the related work of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and its members, as well as country- and organization-led initiatives, have enhanced forest policy development and dialogue;

(ii) The extent to which the international arrangement on forests has worked in a transparent and participatory manner, including through the involvement of major groups;

(iii) The extent to which the Collaborative Partnership on Forests members have responded to the guidance of the Forum;

(iv) The extent to which progress has been made in reaching a common understanding of forest-related concepts, terminology and definitions;

(c) Cooperation and policy and programme coordination:

(i) The extent to which partnerships relevant to the implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action have been advanced;

(ii) The extent to which the international arrangement on forests has facilitated and promoted coordination and cooperation among other forest-related organizations, instruments and processes;

(d) International cooperation:

(i) The extent to which the international community, including bilateral and multilateral donors and organizations, Collaborative Partnership on Forests members and international and regional processes, have facilitated the implementation of IPF/IFF proposals for action in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, inter alia, through the provision of financial, technical and scientific resources and capacity-building;

(ii) The extent to which the international arrangement on forests has promoted efforts by the international community to facilitate the implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action through, in particular, North-South cooperation and public-private partnerships, as well as through South-South and North-North cooperation;

(e) Monitoring and assessing progress through reporting:

(i) The extent to which countries, regions, organizations and processes respond to the call from Forum and Collaborative Partnership on Forests members for voluntary reports, with a focus on the implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action;

(ii) The extent to which trends, lessons learned, emerging issues and actions are identified and become apparent through those voluntary reports;

(iii) The extent to which major groups have been encouraged to participate in developing voluntary reports;

(iv) The extent to which Collaborative Partnership on Forests members have worked to strengthen countries' abilities to monitor, assess and report progress in the implementation of IPF/IFF proposals for action;

(v) The extent to which Forum sessions provide opportunities to voluntarily report progress and lessons learned;

(vi) The extent to which countries make progress in monitoring, assessment and reporting through, inter alia, applying criteria and indicator processes or similar tools in their efforts to achieve sustainable forest management;

(f) Strengthening political commitment:

(i) The extent to which high-level engagement furthers political commitment to the implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action by countries;

(ii) The extent to which the international arrangement on forests succeeds in enhancing the positioning of forests on the international agenda;

5. *Invites* its secretariat, in cooperation with the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and taking into account the work of the ad hoc expert groups, to gather baseline information relevant to the above-mentioned specific criteria;

6. *Invites* countries to voluntarily provide quantifiable benchmarks, where appropriate, against the above-mentioned specific criteria, in a timely fashion, for the review of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests at its fifth session;

7. *Also invites* the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and its members, as well as forest-related processes, to voluntarily provide quantifiable benchmarks, where appropriate, against the above-mentioned specific criteria, relevant to themselves, in a timely fashion, for the review of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests at its fifth session;

8. *Further invites* major groups to voluntarily present, at the multi-stakeholder dialogue at its fifth session, quantifiable benchmarks, where appropriate, against the above-mentioned specific criteria, relevant to themselves;

9. *Invites* its secretariat, in collaboration with the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, to identify and propose to it at its fourth session a process to facilitate the carrying out of the review of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests at its fifth session.

C. Decisions of the Forum brought to the attention of the Council

4. The following decisions adopted by the Forum are brought to the attention of the Council:

Decision 2/1
Format for voluntary reporting to the third session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

The United Nations Forum on Forests, taking note of the views exchanged by countries and major groups at its second session on the status of countries' efforts to implement the IPF/IFF proposals for action, requests its secretariat, in order to assist countries in preparing their voluntary reports, to develop a suggested format to serve as a basis for countries to use and report on their implementation of the relevant IPF/IFF proposals for action at its third session.

Decision 2/2
Intersessional work by ad hoc expert groups

The United Nations Forum on Forests, recalling its multi-year programme of work adopted in its resolution 1/1, in particular paragraphs 23 and 24, agrees to further discuss at its third session the titles, composition, terms of reference, scheduling and reporting of the ad hoc expert groups, based on the bracketed draft text developed in informal consultations during its second session of the Forum, as contained in the annex to the present decision.

Annex

[A
Ad hoc expert group on approaches and mechanisms for monitoring, assessment and reporting

Scope and work programme

1. The ad hoc expert group shall provide scientific and technical advice to the United Nations Forum on Forests on approaches and mechanisms for the work of the Forum on monitoring, assessment and reporting. Its work should be undertaken within the context of Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/35 and relevant resolutions of the Forum at its first and second sessions, and should also consider, inter alia, related Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF)/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF) proposals for action and the outcomes of Forum sessions, including its reports.

Tasks

2. For monitoring, assessment and reporting on progress in implementing IPF/IFF proposals for action and progress towards sustainable forest management, the expert group will:

(a) Assess existing reporting requirements under relevant international conventions, processes, instruments and organizations in order to identify strengths, weaknesses and duplication in reporting processes, taking into account the relevant work undertaken by Collaborative Partnership on Forests members;

(b) Assess existing monitoring and assessment procedures in international conventions, processes, instruments and organizations related to forests in order to identify strengths, weaknesses and duplications, taking into account the relevant work undertaken by Collaborative Partnership on Forests members;

(c) Propose ways for the Forum to monitor and assess progress, based on:

(i) Voluntary reporting by countries on implementing the IPF/IFF proposals for action;

(ii) Voluntary reporting by Collaborative Partnership on Forests members and other relevant organizations, international and regional processes on implementing the IPF/IFF proposals for action;

(iii) Ongoing work on criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management being undertaken at the national, regional and international levels;

(iv) Existing data and information as well as reporting systems and structures;

(d) Propose an outline for voluntary reporting to the Forum;

(e) Recommend options for drawing upon the reports provided to Forum sessions to identify trends and lessons learned;

(f) Develop recommendations on how to build capacity in countries for monitoring, assessment and reporting, taking into account the special needs of developing countries.

3. In carrying out these tasks, the group should take into account the results of intersessional activities related to monitoring, assessment and reporting led by countries, organizations, international and regional processes. Its reports should be made available as a contribution to the discussions at Forum country- and organization-led initiatives that are related to the present terms of reference. As relevant, the expert group should also take into account the results of the work undertaken by Collaborative Partnership on Forests members on forest-related concepts, terminology and definitions.

Composition and participation

4. The expert group shall be composed of 30 experts designated by Governments, six from each of the five United Nations regional groups.

5. The government-designated experts shall have well recognized scientific and technical expertise in monitoring, assessment and reporting and knowledge of the intergovernmental forest policy deliberations of IPF, IFF and the Forum.

6. Experts from the United Nations Member States and member States of its specialized agencies shall be allowed to participate in the first [two]/[three] days of the meetings of the expert group. The Collaborative Partnership on Forests shall be invited to make scientific and technical contributions to the work of the expert group and participate in the first [two]/[three] days of the meetings [and remain as observers for the last [three]/[two] days of the meetings].

7. Intergovernmental organizations and representatives of major groups, with relevant expertise, may participate in the first [two]/[three] days of the meetings, [in the activities of the ad hoc expert group as observers]/[and remain as observers for

the last [three]/[two] days of the meetings], in accordance with the rules and procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, as well as practices established by the Commission on Sustainable Development, IPF and IFF. They will be invited to make scientific and technical contributions.

Travel assistance

8. Travel support and daily subsistence allowance at established United Nations rates will be provided to each of the government-designated experts, if the budget allows, with priority to developing countries, particularly least developed countries.

Officers

9. The Chairmanship of the expert group shall be elected from among the government-designated experts at its first meeting.

Duration of work

10. The expert group shall initiate its work immediately after the second session of the Forum and complete its work at least three months in advance of its fourth session. (*Pending agreement on the section on reports*)

Meetings

11. The expert group will hold up to two meetings for up to five days each. It will also use electronic means of communication to the greatest extent possible. The ad hoc expert group meetings will be organized at United Nations venues where meeting facilities are available, taking into account cost-effectiveness.

Proposals and recommendations for consideration by the Forum

12. The proposals and recommendations of the expert group should be provided by consensus. In the absence of consensus, the reports of the expert group shall fully reflect the diversity of views expressed.

Reports

13. The expert group shall prepare its reports, taking into consideration the views of all participants and contributions received, and shall submit its reports to the Forum for consideration. The expert group shall submit [an interim report to the Forum at its third session and] a final report for submission to the Forum at its [fourth]/[third] session. The reports shall specify major outcomes of the expert group's work, including proposals and recommendations for further consideration by the Forum. (*Suggestion made to add reference to tasks in this section; this section to be dealt with in conjunction with the section on duration of work*)

Secretariat

14. The Forum secretariat shall serve as the secretariat for the expert group, supported by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests.

B

Ad hoc expert group on finance and transfer of environmentally sound technologies

Scope and work programme

1. The ad hoc expert group shall provide scientific and technical advice to the Forum for its work on finance and transfer of environmentally sound technologies. The work of the expert group should be undertaken within the context of Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/35 and relevant resolutions adopted by the Forum at its first and second sessions, and should also consider, inter alia, related IPF/IFF proposals for action and outcomes of Forum sessions, including its reports.

Tasks

2. The expert group will undertake the following specific tasks [[in the year 2003]/[in the years 2002-2003]]:

Finance

(a) Consider previous initiatives on finance, including recommendations from the Croydon, Oslo and Pretoria workshops, as well as the relevant IPF/IFF proposals for action, background papers and strategy documents of Collaborative Partnership on Forests members;

(b) Assess the role and status of official development assistance (ODA) directed towards sustainable forest management and consider ways for enhancing its availability and effectiveness. In this regard, identify possible means to enhance developed countries efforts to fulfil their commitments on ODA;

(*Proposal made to move task (c) to after what is currently task (e)*)

(c) Assess country experiences towards mobilization of financial resources to support sustainable forest management. In this regard, identify gaps, potentials and limitations of current financing sources and financial mechanisms to implement sustainable forest management. Further, propose approaches to enhance and more effectively use and mobilize national and international financial resources;

(d) Assess and consider the role of the private sector in financing sustainable forest management. In this regard, recommend measures to improve the enabling environment for private investment in sustainable forest management, at both the national and international levels, and encourage increased private resource flows to the forest sector, in particular in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

(*Proposal made to move task (e) to after what is currently task (f)*)

(e) Review the effectiveness of existing international financing for sustainable forest management, including methods and mechanisms, analyse opportunities, country-level gaps, limitations and donor and recipient priorities, as well as the contribution of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests towards financing sustainable forest management. Propose measures to improve the effectiveness of that financing to enhancing the enabling environment at both the

national and international levels [and to attract increased financing from all sources] [, including new and additional funds];

(*Proposal made to move task (f) to after task (b)*)

(f) Explore the potential of new and innovative approaches to attract increased financing for sustainable forest management. Discuss and make suggestions for expanded use of those approaches to address the need for financial resources for financing sustainable forest management, including through national forest programmes or equivalent processes;

[(f) bis Propose ways to increase resources to support capacity-building in countries to improve monitoring, assessment and reporting]. (*This task is linked to task (f) of the expert group on approaches and mechanisms for monitoring, assessing and reporting*)

3. The ad hoc expert group will undertake the following specific tasks [[in the year 2003]/[in the years 2003-2004]]:

Transfer of environmentally sound technologies

(a) Review and assess existing initiatives on the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and knowledge diffusion for the promotion of sustainable forest management among countries and sectors and stakeholders, including through North-South, North-North and South-South cooperation and programmes of Collaborative Partnership on Forests members. This should include an analysis of incentives that promote and obstacles that inhibit the transfer of forest-related environmentally sound technologies between and/or within countries, in particular to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in both the private and public sectors;

(b) Recommend approaches to improve transfer of forest-related environmentally sound technologies. The recommendation may include the role of various policy instruments, such as concessional and preferential terms, public-private partnerships and research cooperation, as well as capacity-building in the use and application of current and emerging environmentally sound technologies, including remote sensing.

Composition and participation

4. The expert group shall consist of [a facilitation group, composed of] [25] experts nominated by Governments, five from each of the five United Nations regional groups[, based on the principle of equitable geographical representation].

5. The government-designated experts shall have well recognized scientific and technical expertise in finance and transfer of environmentally sound technologies and knowledge of the intergovernmental forest policy deliberations of IPF, IFF and the Forum.

6. The expert group shall be open-ended, which includes participation of other members of the United Nations and members of its specialized agencies. [Up to eight] Representatives of the member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests [and [four] representatives of major groups] shall be invited to provide substantive and technical support to the expert group.

[6 bis The intergovernmental organizations and accredited major groups may participate in the activities of the ad hoc expert group as observers, in accordance with United Nations rules and procedures, as well as its established practice.]

Travel assistance

7. Travel support and daily subsistence allowance at established United Nations rates will be provided to each of the government-designated experts [from the 25 States as mentioned above] [with priority to developing countries, particularly least developed countries].

Officers

8. The Chairmanship of the expert group shall be elected from among the government-designated experts at its first meeting.

Duration of work

9. The expert group shall initiate its work immediately after the second session of the Forum and complete its work at least three months in advance of its fourth session.

Meetings

10. The expert group will hold up to two meetings for up to five days each. It will also use electronic means of communication, to the greatest extent possible. The expert group meetings will be organized at United Nations venues where meeting facilities are available, taking into account cost-effectiveness.

Proposals and recommendations for consideration by the Forum

11. The proposals and recommendations of the expert group should be provided by consensus. In the absence of consensus, the reports of the expert group shall fully reflect the diversity of views expressed.

Reports

12. The expert group shall adopt a progress report at its first meeting, for submission to the Forum at its third session, and a final report at its second meeting, for submission to the Forum at its fourth session. The reports shall specify major outcomes of the expert group's work, including proposals and recommendations for further consideration by the Forum.

Secretariat

13. The Forum secretariat shall serve as the secretariat for the expert group, supported by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests.

C

Ad hoc expert group on consideration with a view to recommending the parameters of a mandate for developing a legal framework on all types of forests

Scope and work programme

1. The ad hoc expert group shall provide scientific and technical advice to the Forum for its work on consideration with a view to recommending the parameters of a mandate for developing a legal framework on all types of forests. The work of the expert group should be undertaken within the context of Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/35 and resolutions adopted by the Forum at its first and second sessions, in particular those referring to the creation and scope of the ad hoc expert groups.

Tasks

2. [The expert group will undertake the following specific tasks in the year 2003:] assess existing regional and international binding and non-binding instruments and processes relevant to forests; the assessment should include analysis of complementarities, gaps and duplications, and should take into account Forum resolution 2/3 on the specific criteria for the review of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests.

3. [The expert group will undertake the following specific tasks in the year 2004:]

(a) Consider reports prepared by countries, Collaborative Partnership on Forests members and the Forum secretariat, and outcomes of Forum sessions;

(b) Consider other outcomes of the international arrangement on forests, including countries' efforts to implement the IPF/IFF proposals for action, other expert groups, Forum country- and organization-led initiatives and previous relevant initiatives, and forest-related work undertaken by the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests;

(c) Review the relevant experiences of existing forest-related organizations and agreements, including multilateral environmental agreements and regional conventions and processes, focusing on complementarities, gaps and duplications.

Composition and participation

4. [The expert group shall be composed of experts from all Members of the United Nations and member States of its specialized agencies]/[The ad hoc expert group shall be composed of 30 experts designated by Governments, six from each of the five United Nations regional groups].

5. The government-designated experts shall have well recognized scientific and technical expertise on the forest regime, United Nations Conference on Environment and Development conventions and knowledge of the intergovernmental forest policy deliberations of IPF, IFF and the Forum.

6. The Collaborative Partnership on Forests shall be invited to make scientific and technical contributions to the work of the expert group and participate in the first [two]/[three] days of the meetings [and remain as observers for the last [three]/[two] days of the meetings].

7. Intergovernmental organizations and representatives of major groups, with relevant expertise, may participate in the first [two]/[three] days of the meetings [in the activities of the ad hoc expert group as observers]/[and remain as observers for the last [three]/[two] days of the meetings], in accordance with the rules and procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, as well as practices established by the Commission on Sustainable Development, IPF and IFF. They will be invited to make scientific and technical contributions.

Travel assistance

8. Travel support and daily subsistence allowance at established United Nations rates will be provided to each of the government-designated experts [from the 25 States as mentioned above] [with priority to developing countries, particularly least developed countries].

Officers

9. The two Co-Chairpersons of the expert group shall be elected from among the government-designated experts at its first meeting[, one from a developing country and one from a developed country, taking into account the contribution of countries to the IPF/IFF and UNFF process].

Duration of work

10. The expert group shall initiate its work immediately after the [third]/[fourth] session of the Forum [, provide an interim report to the fourth session of the Forum for its information] and complete its work at least three months in advance of the fifth session of the Forum.

Meetings

11. The expert group will hold up to two meetings for up to five days each. It will also use electronic means of communication to the greatest extent possible. The expert group meetings will be organized at United Nations venues where meeting facilities are available, taking into account cost-effectiveness.

Proposals and recommendations for consideration by the Forum

12. The proposals and recommendations of the expert group should be provided by consensus. In the absence of consensus, the reports of the expert group shall fully reflect the diversity of views expressed.

Reports

13. The expert group shall adopt a progress report at its first meeting, for submission to the Forum at its fourth session, and a final report at its second meeting, for submission to the Forum at its fifth session. The reports shall specify major outcomes of the expert group's work, including proposals and recommendations for further consideration by the Forum. (*This section to be dealt with in conjunction with the section on the duration of work*)

Secretariat

14. The Forum secretariat shall serve as the secretariat for the ad hoc expert group, supported by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests.]

Decision 2/3
Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005

The United Nations Forum on Forests, taking note of the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005 (see E/CN.18/2002/CRP.1), in which it was stated that following the establishment of the Forum as a separate organizational unit within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and in accordance with PPBME Regulations and Rules, a new subprogramme was proposed to be included for the Forum under programme 7, Economic and social affairs, of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005:

(a) *Decides* that the new subprogramme on the Forum be entitled, "Sustainable forest management";

(b) *Also decides* that for the narrative of the subprogramme on its objectives, strategy, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement, the text used in the revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2001 (A/C.5/56/4) also be used in this case, with minor additions.

Chapter III

Organization of the session

A. Opening and duration of the session

5. The Forum held its second session at United Nations Headquarters on 22 June 2001 and from 4 to 15 March 2002. The Forum held 11 meetings (1st to 11th). Working Groups I and II also held several meetings during the session.

6. The session was opened by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, who also made a statement.

7. The President of the Economic and Social Council, Ivan Šimonović (Croatia), made a statement.

8. The Coordinator and Head of the secretariat of the Forum made a statement.

9. The Chairman of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests also made a statement.

B. Attendance

10. In accordance with paragraph 4 of Council resolution 2000/35, the Forum is composed of all States Members of the United Nations and States members of the specialized agencies, with full and equal participation. Representatives of the following States attended the session:

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

11. The following United Nations offices and organs were represented:

Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Economic Commission for Europe, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Development

Programme, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations University, secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, World Food Programme.

12. The following specialized agencies were represented:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Bank, World Intellectual Property Organization, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, World Meteorological Organization, World Trade Organization.

13. The Global Environment Facility was also represented.

14. The European Community was represented as an observer.

15. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented:

Center for International Forestry Research, International Tropical Timber Organization, Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe, Organization of African Unity.

16. A number of non-governmental organizations were also represented.

C. Election of officers

17. The officers of the Forum for its second session, as elected at its 1st and 2nd meetings, held on 22 June 2001 and 4 March 2002, were as follows:

Chairman:
Knut Øistad (Norway)

Vice-Chairmen:
Ositadinma Anaedu (Nigeria)
Alexey Kornienko (Russian Federation)
Hossein Moeini Meybodi (Islamic Republic of Iran)

Vice-Chairman-cum-Rapporteur:
Ana Patricia Chaves (Costa Rica)

D. Adoption of the agenda

18. At its 2nd meeting, on 4 March, the Forum adopted its provisional agenda for the session as contained in document E/CN.18/2002/1. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Implementation of the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests and the plan of action of the United Nations Forum on Forests;

(a) Means of implementation: finance, transfer of environmentally sound technologies and capacity-building for sustainable forest management;

(b) Progress in implementation:

(i) Combating deforestation and forest degradation;

(ii) Forest conservation and protection of unique types of forests and fragile ecosystems;

(iii) Rehabilitation and conservation strategies for countries with low forest cover;

(iv) Rehabilitation and restoration of degraded lands and the promotion of natural and planted forests;

(v) Concepts, terminology and definitions.

4. Common items for each session:

(a) Multi-stakeholder dialogue;

(b) Enhanced cooperation and policy and programme coordination;

(c) Country experience and lessons;

(d) Emerging issues relevant to country implementation;

(e) Intersessional work;

(f) Monitoring, assessment and reporting;

(g) Promoting public participation;

(h) National forest programmes;

(i) Trade;

(j) Enabling environment.

5. High-level ministerial segment.

6. Ministerial dialogue with heads of member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests.

7. Date and venue for the third session of the Forum.

8. Provisional agenda for the third session of the Forum.

9. Adoption of the report of the Forum on its second session.

E. Documentation

19. The documents before the Forum at its second session are listed in the annex.

F. Establishment of working groups and designation of their Chairmen

20. At its 2nd meeting, on 4 March, the Forum decided to establish two working groups at its second session. Upon the proposal of the Chairman, the Forum designated Hossein Moeini Meybodi (Islamic Republic of Iran), Vice-Chairman of the Forum, to chair Working Group I, and Ositadinma Anaedu (Nigeria), Vice-Chairman of the Forum, to chair Working Group II.

G. Informal consultations on the establishment of ad hoc expert groups

21. The Forum also held informal consultations on the establishment of ad hoc expert groups, which were chaired by the Vice-Chairman-cum-Rapporteur, Ana Patricia Chaves (Costa Rica).

H. Adoption of the report

22. At its 11th meeting, on 15 March, the Forum adopted the draft report on its second session (E/CN.18/2002/L.2), as introduced by the Vice-Chairman-cum-Rapporteur.

Chapter IV

Implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action and the plan of action of the Forum

23. The Forum discussed agenda item 3 at meetings of the working groups and at its 11th plenary meeting, on 15 March. For its consideration of the item, the Forum had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the rehabilitation and restoration of degraded lands and the promotion of natural and planted forests (E/CN.18/2002/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on combating deforestation and forest degradation (E/CN.18/2002/6);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on progress in implementation of rehabilitation and conservation strategies for countries with low forest cover (E/CN.18/2002/7);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on monitoring, assessment and reporting, including concepts, terminology and definitions (E/CN.18/2002/8);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on forest conservation and protection of unique types of forests and fragile ecosystems (E/CN.18/2002/9);

(f) Note by the Secretariat on proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005 (E/CN.18/2002/CRP.1).

Chairman's summary of the discussions of the substantive items

24. At the 11th meeting, on 15 March, the Chairman presented his summary of the discussions of the substantive items, which read as follows:

"A. Implementation of the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests and the plan of action of the United Nations Forum on Forests

"1. Observations were made with a diversity of views concerning the status of implementation of IPF/IFF proposals for action and issues in connection with the means of implementation related to the four 'elements' addressed at the second session of the Forum. In addition to sharing country experience and lessons learned and highlighting emerging issues of relevance to country implementation, the discussions addressed other common items related to those elements, in particular national forest programmes, trade, enabling environment, enhanced cooperation and policy and programme coordination, as well as monitoring, assessment and reporting.

"1. Combating deforestation and forest degradation

"2. Progress in combating deforestation and forest degradation in recent years had been realized through, inter alia, national efforts in the development and implementation of national forest programmes, policies and funding mechanisms; increased efforts in public awareness-raising

and information dissemination; addressing of policies in other sectors that have an impact on forests; and decentralization of authority over forests. Multisectoral, integrated and participatory approaches had also shown positive results. Experience demonstrated an important and positive role played by planted forests in combating deforestation and forest degradation and in providing wood and other forest products, while some countries emphasized that plantations should not be supported at the expense of natural forests and biodiversity.

"3. National experience shared at the session also showed that progress in addressing deforestation and forest degradation was constrained in many countries by a lack of professional and institutional capacity, particularly for law enforcement and research. International support for the provision of financial resources and transfer of appropriate technologies that were needed to facilitate implementation of national forest programmes was a particular concern expressed by developing countries.

"4. Competing demands from other sectors and, sometimes, a multitude of messages from international agreements and institutions also negatively affected national efforts. The complexity of the issues and the multisectoral nature of both the causes of and solutions to deforestation, called for rigorous analyses that take into account specific country, regional and international conditions. Analyses could be enhanced by, inter alia, working towards the compatibility of criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management. In addition, there was a clear need for further cooperation among relevant conventions and institutions to ensure that their programmes support efforts to combat deforestation. Countries should also make their national forest programmes and other instruments consistent with that objective.

"5. The economic importance of timber and non-timber forest products should encourage countries to promote sustainable forest management. It was noted that socio-economic conditions influenced how forests were managed. It was also noted that environmentally damaging subsidies contributed to deforestation. Addressing factors that influenced the use of forest land and forest resources, including rural poverty, population pressure, subsistence agriculture, grazing practices, fuelwood use, land tenure and natural resource access and user rights, could help reduce the rate of deforestation and forest degradation. Sustainable forest management programmes could help maintain the natural resource base and support rural livelihoods by, among other things, protecting soil and water resources and providing employment and income.

"6. Macroeconomic factors, consumption and production patterns and population trends are important factors to be addressed in strategies to combat deforestation and forest degradation. It was noted that valuation of wood and non-wood forest products, stumpage prices, reinvestment, rents and taxes all affect price, harvesting practices and removals. The promotion of trade in wood and non-wood forest products and services was important for, inter alia, reinvestment in the sector and the development of value-added industries. The need to import forest products from sustainably managed forests was also highlighted.

"7. Forest law enforcement strategies and international cooperation in that regard needed to be strengthened to address the threat to forests from illegal harvesting and related trade of forest products, wildlife poaching and lack of effective governance. The Asian forest law enforcement and governance ministerial meeting and the planned African forest law enforcement and governance ministerial meeting were cited as important initiatives. It was noted that illegal harvesting resulted in a significant loss of revenue for countries.

"8. Several initiatives were under way to exchange national experience, intensify national efforts and strengthen international and regional cooperation related to combating deforestation and forest degradation.

"9. In recent years, wildfires had had a devastating effect on forests, and their related environmental impacts had been felt over large areas. It was noted that many regional and international efforts to manage fire and predict the risk of wildfire outbreaks had been strengthened or initiated.

"2. Forest conservation and protection of unique types of forests and fragile ecosystems

"10. Protected areas made a valuable contribution to the conservation and protection of forests, and sustainable management of forests around and near protected forest areas was necessary to achieve effective conservation of forests. Sustainable use was an important element of sustainable forest management, along with conservation and protection.

"11. Many ways to conserve unique forests and fragile ecosystems were cited, including establishment of networks of protected areas; expansion of protected areas; development of transboundary protected areas; and fostering the participation of and partnerships with a range of stakeholders, including forest owners.

"12. Many unique and fragile ecosystems, including mangroves, swamps, wetlands and mountain areas, were underrepresented in national protected area systems and were vulnerable to the impacts of natural disasters, such as droughts and floods. Invasive species were also highlighted as a growing threat to fragile ecosystems.

"13. The conservation and enhancement of biological diversity in all types of forests required integrated conservation management actions both within and outside the protected areas. The application of an ecosystem approach in all elements of sustainable forest management and for all types of forests was considered important in that regard.

"14. Conservation programmes in several countries benefited from the traditional knowledge of indigenous people and local communities who lived in protected areas. The need to respect cultural and spiritual values of indigenous people and local communities, as one of the important ingredients of conservation programmes, was highlighted.

"15. Forests are affected by pressures external to the sector, including from agriculture, industry and urbanization. The need to examine policies that

affected land and resource use, including land tenure, and to clarify resource user rights and responsibilities, was stressed.

"16. The lack of means of implementation, including financial resources, transfer of environmentally sound technologies and capacity-building, were the main constraints that had hindered progress in country conservation programmes. The need was emphasized to address those constraints through various measures at the national and international levels, such as an increase in official development assistance. Increasing market access for exports of developing countries could help overcome some of the constraints to forest conservation and the protection of unique types of forests and fragile ecosystems. The opinion was expressed that international financial institutions should increase funding allocations to assist developing countries in the management of their culturally and ecologically important sites.

"17. The need to identify innovative sources of financing, such as eco-tourism, was pointed out. The use of the Clean Development Mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was also considered as a potential financing mechanism.

"18. Domestic sources of support for protected areas needed to be examined, including payments for ecological services, such as for water resource protection, and the use of fee-based revenue generation for protected area management. The need for improved clarity and consistency in the use of definitions and categories of protected areas was also noted. The development of networks of protected forest areas and sustainably managed forests representing the full range of forest ecosystems presented in a country was considered to be important. The importance of evaluating the effectiveness of protected area management was highlighted. In that regard, criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management could be used as an effective tool for assessing the effectiveness of protected area management.

"19. It was recognized that strengthened governance and the enforcement of forest-related laws were crucial to enhancing conservation and protection efforts at the national level. Strengthening of research centres was also considered essential. Further cooperation was encouraged among relevant conventions, regional and international processes and organizations. The usefulness of intersectoral and participatory approaches in policy and planning frameworks, such as national forest programmes and national biodiversity strategies and action plans, was also stressed.

"3. Rehabilitation and conservation strategies for countries with low forest cover

"20. Many countries, especially developing countries, had low forest cover. Even countries with high forest cover had areas of low forest cover, including deserts and native prairies where trees did not commonly occur. It was emphasized that the forests and wooded lands in areas of countries with low forest cover played a particularly significant role in terms of economic, social, cultural, environmental and subsistence values. Forest

cover in those areas could be particularly important in terms of ecological functions and genetic resources, and thus merit protection.

"21. The condition of low forest cover posed serious challenges to progress towards sustainable development and ensuring adequate access to the many goods and services provided by forests, including wood and non-wood products, watershed protection, soil conservation, biodiversity conservation and carbon storage.

"22. Poverty, forest fires, illegal logging, movement of refugees, population growth, land conflicts and huge costs of rehabilitation strategies in low forest cover countries were among the key pressures in low forest cover countries that impeded conservation and rehabilitation of existing forests as well as expansion of forest cover. Provision of financial resources and access to appropriate technology and information were considered crucial for low forest cover countries. Land tenure, resource rights and strengthened forest law enforcement were emphasized as important issues to be addressed.

"23. The exchange of country experience showed that a number of national initiatives and international cooperation efforts related to the protection, conservation, expansion and management of forests were under way in low forest cover countries. However, it was a challenge to increase the priority given to the forest sector within low forest cover countries, where forests were often under the jurisdiction of other sectors. Cross-sectoral integration and participation of major stakeholders, including women and local people, were essential. In this regard, increased collaboration among national forest programmes, national action plans under the Convention to Combat Desertification, national biodiversity strategies and action plans under the Convention on Biological Diversity was requested. Enhancing inter-agency cooperation was also considered important.

"24. Reforestation and afforestation, including agroforestry, provide options for increasing forest cover and thereby increasing the supply of forest-derived goods and services, such as biological diversity, soil and water protection, wood fibre supply and recreation.

"25. The important role of the Convention to Combat Desertification and relevant international organizations including Collaborative Panel on Forests members, in advancing the work on forest rehabilitation and conservation in countries with low forest cover was emphasized. The importance of providing support to relevant international and regional processes, inter alia, the Tehran Process, its secretariat and the strategic plan of action, was highlighted, and in that regard further support in addressing the needs of low forest countries was called for.

"26. The major constraint to the implementation of the related IPF/IFF proposals for action was identified to be the lack of adequate means of implementation, in particular financial resources, technology and capacity. An increase in official development assistance (ODA), allocation of more funding to rehabilitation projects by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), transfer of environmentally sound

technologies and support for capacity-building in countries with low forest cover from the international community were called for. It was considered crucial that low forest cover countries give priority to forest issues in their national development programmes and strategies, and the need to mobilized domestic resources and create an enabling environment for investment by the private sector was also emphasized.

"4. Rehabilitation and restoration of degraded lands and the promotion of natural and planted forests

"27. The exchange of country experience highlighted the importance of integrated approaches, such as the ecosystem approach, in working towards rehabilitation and restoration of degraded lands, due to the intersectoral nature of the issue and the need to address all aspects, including economic, social, cultural and environmental values. The importance was highlighted of involving all stakeholders, including all levels of government, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, indigenous and local communities, landowners and farmers. Secure land tenure and resource rights were also important for effective forest management. The need for the inclusion of forestry and forest-related issues in national development agendas and the implementation of the national forest programmes was emphasized.

"28. Experience demonstrated the important and positive role played by planted forest as well as trees outside forests in addressing degraded land and in providing goods and services. However, the expansion of planted forests should neither be carried out without the participation of local communities in decision-making nor at the expense of natural forests, which were often rich in biodiversity. It was noted that planted forests often did not provide the full range of goods and services rendered by some natural forests, especially in areas inhabited by indigenous people whose lifestyle was dependent on natural forests and the biological diversity therein. The importance of equitable sharing of benefits with local communities in managing planted forests was noted.

"29. Secondary forests were important as future sources of forest resources. The guidelines for the management of secondary tropical forests and restoration of degraded tropical forests and tropical forest land, which were being prepared by the International Tropical Timber Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, would be a valuable tool to increase knowledge on sustainable management of secondary forests.

"30. Poverty alleviation and land productivity should be addressed by efforts to rehabilitate and restore degraded lands. The provision of goods and services derived from forests was essential for the well-being of local communities in many parts of the world. The important role of women in forest management was recognized.

"31. The value of coordination and cooperation at the national, regional interregional and international levels for effective management and to make better use of available resources was noted. In addition, at the national and local levels, priorities should be identified, policies

integrated and inter-agency cooperation enhanced to achieve maximum effectiveness. It was also noted that national frost programmes or other integrated programmes related to forests were the overarching mechanisms to ensure that all forest related actions were properly coordinated. Actions taken under various conventions, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention to Combat Desertification and the Convention on Biological Diversity, were viewed as potentially useful in facilitating the integration of policies to support rehabilitation strategies. The need for better donor coordination at the international level was also noted.

"32. Major constraints to implementation included the lack of means of implementation and international support in preparing and implementing national forest programmes and national policies. There was a call for increased support from international financial institutions in the activities of rehabilitation and restoration of degraded lands. The important role of the Convention to Combat Desertification in advancing the rehabilitation strategies in degraded dryland forests was emphasized.

"33. Because of the complexity of the issue and the diversity of approaches to restoration of degraded lands, further research on all aspects was called for by a number of countries. The usefulness of the many international expert meetings that had been held was acknowledged and further research on restoration of degraded lands was welcomed.

"34. The importance was recognized of having reliable information for strategy development and programming, as well as of having access to new technologies, including satellite remote sensing, for use in forest monitoring, inventory and planning.

"35. It was noted that private sector investment is an increasingly important source of financing for forest projects. In order to attract such investment, the importance of providing an enabling environment was noted, including political stability, secure long-term land tenure and effective management of risks outside the control of the investor, such as from forest fires and illegal activities.

"36. In the context of land degradation, the particular problems of arid and semi-arid ecosystems as well as dryland salinity were noted. The continuing trend towards desertification, which inhibited country reforestation efforts, was also highlighted.

"B. Enhanced cooperation and policy and programme coordination

"37. The Chairman of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests presented the Partnership's framework to support the work of the Forum. The framework responds to the invitation to the Partnership made by the Forum at its first session to prepare and present a work plan to the Forum at its second session, as well as to deliver a report on progress at each session of the Forum.

"38. The importance of close collaboration among Forum and other forest-related international organizations, institutions and instruments was noted. The framework was welcomed and appreciation expressed for the

work done by member organizations of the Partnership in support of the Forum. The establishment of the informal Partnership network was welcomed, which was aimed at enhancing cooperation and communication among a wider range of partners. Partnership members were encouraged to incorporate the outcomes of Forum deliberations and the IPF/IFF proposals for action into their work programmes. Furthermore, they were all encouraged to participate in and actively contribute to the work of the Partnership. The importance of coordination between member organizations was highlighted, and in that regard many countries stressed that consistent messages should be given to Partnership member organizations by their respective governing bodies."

Action taken by the Forum

25. At the 11th meeting, on 15 March, the Vice-Chairman of the Forum and Chairman of Working Group I, Hossein Moeini Meybodi (Islamic Republic of Iran), informed the Forum of the results of the negotiations held in the Working Group and drew its attention to one draft resolution and two draft decisions under the item.

Implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action and the plan of action of the Forum

26. At its 11th meeting, on 15 March, the Forum adopted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action and the plan of action of the United Nations Forum on Forests" (see chap. II, sect. B, resolution 2/2).

Format for voluntary reporting to the third session of the Forum

27. At its 11th meeting, on 15 March, the Forum adopted a draft decision entitled "Format for voluntary reporting to the third session of the Forum" (see chap. II, sect. C, decision 2/1).

Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005

28. At its 11th meeting, on 15 March, the Forum adopted a draft decision entitled "Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005" (see chap. II, sect. C, decision 2/3).

Chapter V

Common items for each session

29. The Forum discussed agenda item 4 at meetings of its working groups and at its 3rd, 4th and 11th plenary meetings, on 6 and 15 March. For its consideration of the item, the Forum had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General on enhanced cooperation and policy and programme coordination (E/CN.18/2002/2);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on national forest programmes (E/CN.18/2002/4);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General on trade and sustainable forest management (E/CN.18/2002/5);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on monitoring, assessment and reporting, including concepts, terminology and definitions (E/CN.18/2002/8);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on the multi-stakeholder dialogue on sustainable forest management (E/CN.18/2002/10);

(f) Addendum: discussion paper contributed by the scientific and technological communities working in forest-related fields (E/CN.18/2002/10/Add.1);

(g) Addendum: discussion paper contributed by private non-industrial forest owners (E/CN.18/2002/10/Add.2);

(h) Letter dated 18 December 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/CN.18/2002/12);

(i) Note verbale dated 15 February 2002 from the Permanent Mission of Ghana to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/CN.18/2002/13).

Multi-stakeholder dialogue

30. At the 3rd meeting, on 6 March, the Chairman opened the multi-stakeholder dialogue and made a statement. At the same meeting, the Coordinator and head of the secretariat of the Forum made an introductory statement.

31. The representatives of the International Union of Forest Research Organizations and of private non-industrial forest owners presented the discussion papers contained in documents E/CN.18/2002/10/Add.1 and Add.2.

32. Statements were made by the representatives of the Global Forest Coalition (on behalf of the community of non-governmental organizations) and the Asociación Napguana de Pueblos Indígenas (on behalf of the Indigenous Peoples Network).

33. The Forum then began its interactive multi-stakeholder dialogue, which it concluded at its 4th meeting, on 6 March.

Chairman's summary of the discussions of the substantive items

34. At the 11th meeting, on 15 March, the Chairman presented his summary of the discussions of the substantive items (see chap. IV, para. 24).

Chairman's summary of the multi-stakeholder dialogue

35. At the 6th meeting, on 13 March, the Chairman of the Forum presented his summary of the multi-stakeholder dialogue to the high-level ministerial segment (see chap. VII, para. 52). The summary read as follows:

Chairman's summary of the multi-stakeholder dialogue

"1. At its first session, the United Nations Forum on Forests decided on its multi-year programme of work and stressed the importance of involving major groups, as identified in Agenda 21, in the work of the Forum. Furthermore, the Forum emphasized the value of inputs from the major groups associated with forest management for advancing the objectives of the Forum. Accordingly, it was decided that multi-stakeholder dialogues would be held at each session, beginning at the second session.

"2. At the second session of the Forum, the multi-stakeholder dialogue was held on 6 March 2002 and involved representatives from (a) forest-related non-governmental organizations, (b) indigenous people, (c) scientific and technological communities working in forest-related fields, (d) business and industry related to forests and (e) private non-industrial forest owners and other major groups. The theme of the dialogue was 'Review of progress in the implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals of action within the context of the elements of the second session of the Forum'. It was noted that the dialogue would inform the subsequent discussions of the Forum, both in the high-level segment and in the remainder of the work of the Forum.

"3. Lead organizations, invited by the secretariat of the Forum, consulted with their constituencies to prepare background documents and organize the participation of their representatives in the dialogue segment. The dialogue session began with the presentation of the background papers, as well as opening statements from major groups and delegations, followed by an interactive dialogue. The present summary contains the highlights of the issues raised, notes the topics that would benefit from further dialogue and identifies the initiatives proposed by the participants to enhance effectiveness of future dialogues.

"4. The discussion paper contributed by the scientific and technological communities working in forest-related fields (see E/CN.18/2002/10/Add.1) was presented by the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO). It was prepared by several authors from many countries and exemplified the global network IUFRO already had in place. IUFRO offered its organization and its 15,000 cooperating member scientists, who are associated with 700 member institutions in 110 countries, to help implement the Forum's work.

"5. In particular, to enrich the subsequent discussions of the Forum, including the high-level segment, IUFRO:

- Offered the services of its global forest information service, which could provide original sources of data and informative data descriptions in connection with monitoring;

- Offered the services of its special project on terminology, with its multilingual database, in conjunction with concepts, terminology and definitions;

- Offered the services of its task force on the interface between science and policy;

- Noted the need for more resources for forest research and a higher level of recognition of scientific contribution by policy makers.

"6. The discussion paper contributed by private non-industrial forest owners (E/CN.18/2002/10/Add.1) emphasized the need for secure land tenure rights as a mechanism to promote sustainable forest management, and noted that investment in sustainable forest management could only develop within a legal framework encompassing a 'bottom-up approach' to implementation. Many countries concurred with the 'bottom-up approach' idea. The private forest owners believed that experience gained from regional processes with regard to criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management should form a vital part of implementing the plan of action of the Forum.

"7. Many countries expressed their appreciation of the valuable inputs from both background papers. They encouraged the scientific community to have an enhanced role, especially in targeting research with an eye toward implementation of IPF/IFF proposals of action as well as identifying knowledge gaps. The countries also shared the view presented by the forest owners that the financial and commercial benefits of sustainable forest management were closely linked to secure land rights.

"8. There was general consensus that those affected by and others who were required to implement forestry policies must be more actively involved in not only the planning but also the decision-making processes. The contribution and role of indigenous people, women as practitioners and 'family managers' and local private forest owners, among others, were clearly recognized. Several countries cited examples whereby, in the implementation of their national forest programmes, they have secured land tenure rights for local people.

"9. Indigenous people highlighted the need for recognition of traditional forest management. They noted that no other stakeholder had the same deep-rooted reasons to ensure the survival of forests. They called for clarification of the role for the more than 300 million indigenous people living in the world's forests, noting that their input will be one of a 'lived experience'.

"10. It was widely recognized that NGOs, including indigenous peoples organizations, had made significant contributions in the IPF/IFF process as well as toward the implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals of action:

(a) In 1999, NGOs, in collaboration with several Governments and United Nations entities, had held an intersessional workshop, discussing over 40 case studies and identifying 23 underlying causes of deforestation;

(b) The NGO-led underlying causes initiative, with its phase II currently under way, was organizing national workshops to identify measures to combat the underlying causes identified by the above-mentioned 1999 intersessional workshop;

(c) In 2000, NGOs had undertaken an independent assessment of IPF/IFF implementation in 17 countries, and released its report 'Keeping the promise', which had generated specific recommendations for improving implementation.

"11. NGOs also suggested that future Forum activities and outcomes could include:

(a) The need to identify specific activities that would support the IPF/IFF proposals of action. One such activity could be 'collaborative partnerships';

(b) The creation of a formal database of successes, failures and challenges, readily accessible to all interested parties, including potential donors and partners that might wish to contribute to solutions and take advantages of past experience;

(c) Commitments by Governments, intergovernmental organizations, Collaborative Partnership on Forests member organizations and major groups to establish partnerships and to replicate model successes;

(d) A credible monitoring, assessment and reporting mechanism, involving input from all interested parties at the country level, regarding progress in implementation of proposals for action;

(e) Agreements by Governments, Collaborative Partnership on Forests member organizations and other Forum participants to streamline and/or reform their policies, programmes and institutions to facilitate the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests;

(f) Formulation of regional and other action-oriented initiatives to address critical forest areas and issues.

"12. Non-governmental organizations raised procedural issues concerning the multi-stakeholder dialogue, citing gaps in organizational modalities. While they considered the multi-stakeholder dialogues as a useful tool, a longer advance preparatory time was necessary for the dialogues to be more effective. NGOs and several delegations expressed regret over the difficulties faced by the organizations of major groups in securing Economic and Social Council accreditation in time for the second session of the Forum. NGOs pointed out that the Collaborative Partnership on Forests should ensure inclusiveness and balance at all levels, international, national and local. NGOs also emphasized that the Forum need not develop more proposals for action but should instead take concrete actions towards the implementation of the plethora of proposals for action already in existence.

"13. Several countries expressed the view that the multi-stakeholder dialogue was found to be very encouraging and that it was a very significant mechanism to foster a participatory interactive dialogue within the Forum process."

Action taken by the Forum

Specific criteria for the review of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests

36. At the 5th meeting, on 11 March, the Vice-Chairman of the Forum and Chairman of Working Group II, Ositadinma Anaedu (Nigeria), notified the Forum of the progress in the negotiations held in the Working Group on the issue of specific criteria for the review and the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests.

37. At the 11th meeting, on 15 March, Stefan Leiner (European Community), informed the Forum on the results of negotiations on the subject, for which he had been appointed Facilitator, and drew the attention of the Forum to a draft resolution on the issue.

38. At the same meeting, the Forum adopted the draft resolution (see chap. II, sect. B, resolution 2/3).

Intersessional work by ad hoc expert groups

39. At the 11th meeting, on 15 March, the Vice-Chairman-cum-Rapporteur, Ana Patricia Chaves (Costa Rica), informed the Forum about the outcome of informal consultations on the establishment of ad hoc expert groups held under her chairmanship. At the same meeting, John Talbot (Australia), also reported on the results of consultations on issues pertaining to intersessional work by the ad hoc expert groups, for which he had been appointed Facilitator.

40. Following statements by the Islamic Republic of Iran, Venezuela (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Spain (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), the United States of America, Brazil and Canada, the Forum, at the proposal of the Chairman, adopted an oral decision by which it decided to transmit the paper on the draft terms of reference for the ad hoc expert groups, as amended, to its third session for further consideration (see chap. II, sect. C, decision 2/2).

Chapter VI

High-level ministerial segment

41. The Forum discussed agenda item 5 at its 8th and 9th meetings, on 14 March. For its consideration of the item, the Forum had before it a note by the Secretariat on the main issues for consideration at the high-level ministerial segment (E/CN.18/2002/11).

42. At the 6th meeting, on 13 March, Juan Mayr Maldonado, Minister of the Environment of Colombia, was invited to chair the high-level ministerial segment.

43. At the 8th meeting, statements were made by: Renzo Silva, Director-General of Forestry Research, Ministry for Environment and Natural Resources of Venezuela (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China); Jaume Matas, Minister of the Environment of Spain (on behalf of the European Union); Ronnie Kasrils, Minister for Water Affairs and Forestry of South Africa; Nami Çagan, Minister of Forestry of Turkey; T. R. Baalu, Minister of Environment and Forests of India; Lars Sponheim, Minister of Agriculture of Norway; Emile Doumba, Minister of Forest Economy, Water and Fisheries in charge of the Environment of Gabon; G. Faber, State Secretary of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries of the Netherlands; Bozo Kovacevic, Minister for Environment and Space Planning of Croatia; Stanislaw Zelichowski, Minister of Environment of Poland; Imeh Okopido, Minister of State for Environment of Nigeria; John Turner, Assistant Secretary of State for the Bureau of Oceans, Environment and Science of the United States of America; Francisco Szekely, Under-Secretary for Planning and Environmental Policy of Mexico; Datuk Anifah Aman, Deputy Minister of Primary Industries of Malaysia; Ivan Vincenti, Deputy Minister of the Environment of Costa Rica; Lei Jiafu, Deputy Administrator of Forestry of China; Jarmo Vaittinen, Secretary-General, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Finland; Matthias Berninger, Parliamentary State Secretary, Federal Ministry for Consumer Protection, Food and Agriculture of Germany; Hans Thiel, Vice-Minister of Environment of Ecuador; Dario Daniel Katata, Vice-Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development of Angola; Teresio Delfino, Under-Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Forests of Italy; Eugène Berger, Secretary of State for the Environment of Luxembourg; Benoît Serré, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Natural Resources of Canada.

44. At the 9th meeting, statements were made by: Plodprasop Suraswadi, Director-General of the Royal Forest Department of Thailand; Sohn Chan-joon, Director General for Planning, Forest Service of the Republic of Korea; Kazuo Asakai, Ambassador for Global Environment and International Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan; Gerhard Mannsberger, Director-General, Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management of Austria; Pete Hodgson, Minister for Forestry of New Zealand; Hassan Maaouni, Minister for Water and Forests of Morocco; Dragan Veselinov, Minister for Agriculture of Yugoslavia; Tamás Éder, State Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Regional Development of Hungary; Ludolf Shati, Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs of Malawi; Maria Norrfalk, Director-General of the National Board of Forestry of Sweden; Andrea Semadani, Deputy Director-General, Swiss Forest Agency; R. K. Barnfo, Director, Monitoring and Evaluation of the Forestry Commission of Ghana; Chris Vanden Bilcke, Director for Sustainable Development Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belgium; Veronique Avril, Adviser to the

Minister of Agriculture of France; Makmur Widodo, Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations; Shamshad Ahmad, Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations; Nasrollah Kazemi Kamyab, Ambassador, Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations; Iftekhar Ahmed Chowdhury, Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations; Carlos Salinas, Director-General of Forestry, Institute of National Resources of Peru; Bruno Rodríguez Parrilla, Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations; Alfonso Valdivieso, Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations; John Dauth, Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations; Jargalsaikhany Enkhsaikhan, Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations; Gelson Fonseca, Jr., Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations; Murari Raj Sharma, Permanent Representative of Nepal to the United Nations; Yuriy N. Isakov, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations.

45. At the same meeting, statements were made by the following non-governmental organizations: International Native Tradition Interchange Inc. (on behalf of indigenous peoples); Global Forest Policy Projects.

46. At the 9th meeting, the Chairman of the high-level segment presented his summary of the debate during the high-level ministerial segment, which read as follows:

"Chairman's summary of the high-level segment

"Introduction

"1. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/292, a high-level ministerial segment was held at the second session of the United Nations Forum on Forests and consisted of two parts: (a) ministerial dialogue with the heads of member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF)* on 13 March 2002; and (b) deliberations among the Ministers on 14 March 2002. The high-level ministerial segment was chaired by Juan Mayr Maldonado, Minister of Environment, Colombia.

"2. It will be recalled that, in its resolution 2000/35, the Economic and Social Council decided that the high-level ministerial segment of the United Nations Forum on Forests could include a one-day interactive policy dialogue with the heads of member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests.

"3. The dialogue provided an opportunity for an enriching exchange of experiences and concentrated on four critical forest issues of global concern, including:

- Forests and the current international political and policy agendas;

* The Partnership is comprised of the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity; the secretariat of the Convention to Combat Desertification; the Centre for International Forestry Research; the Department of Economic and Social Affairs; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; Global Environment Facility; the International Tropical Timber organization; the United Nations Development Programme; the United Nations Environment Programme; the World Bank; the World Conservation Union; and the International Centre for Research in Agroforestry.

Chapter VI

- Conservation, protection and utilization of forests;
- Cross-sectoral harmonization at the national, regional and global levels, including fostering synergies between forest-related instruments and organizations;
- Financing for sustainable forest management.

"Addressing forests as a cross-sectoral issue, and fostering synergies between forest-related organizations and instruments

"4. It was strongly emphasized that the challenges to sustainable forest management come from both within and outside the forest sector and that forest policy cannot be isolated from other sectors.

"5. Many participants highlighted the need to recognize the role of forests in economic and social development, poverty reduction, rural development and sustainable livelihoods. The importance of strengthening institutional arrangements to reconcile cross-sectoral policies was strongly emphasized.

"6. Many participants shared their country experience as regards their national forest programme process. They recognized national forest programmes, or other similar integrated processes as good examples of how to prioritize issues, enhance cross-sectoral harmonization and promote transparent and participatory decision-making.

"7. The issue of ethics emerged as an essential concept for the long-term sustainable management of all types of forests.

"8. It was also pointed out that common understanding of concepts, terms and definitions would increase the comparability of information not only among countries but also across various sectors.

"9. The need to strengthen forest research and market research was also emphasized.

"10. Law enforcement and good governance, equitable sharing of benefits between different constituencies and proper land tenures and land rights were considered as critical issues in sustainable forest management. Coordinated cooperation to eradicate the underlying causes of deforestation, such as illicit crops, was also stressed.

"11. It was noted that voluntary bilateral arrangements and certification strategies could be useful approaches to control illegal logging.

"Forests and the current international political and policy agendas

"12. It was noted that implementation of sustainable forest management was more than a commitment; it was a common responsibility. Forests were vital to economic development, poverty eradication and sustainable livelihoods, as well as to the well-being of the planet and humanity. They provided subsistence, employment and shelter for hundreds of millions of poor people in rural areas.

"13. There was an urgent need to find market opportunities and to turn those opportunities into sustainable livelihoods; make forests resources more

accessible; develop encouraging regulatory systems; and reform policies to improve the livelihoods of rural poor.

"14. Proper estimation and valuation of the economic, environmental, social and cultural benefits deriving from sustainably managed forests, was essential.

"15. It was noted that many countries were endowed with unique and significant cover of forests. Whereas all countries need to implement sustainable forest management, certain regions may warrant priority attention. There was a need to identify those areas that accounted for large portions of the world's forests and also suffered from the highest level of poverty and faced the greatest challenges to overcome deforestation and forest degradation.

"16. There was a need to improve the regulatory and policy frameworks related to land-use and forests, including removing perverse incentives that drove communities to non-sustainable land-use practices, including illegal logging and illegal trade.

"17. Partnerships, such as government-private sector and private sector-civil society, had a great potential to strengthen effective implementation of sustainable forest management.

"18. Regional collaboration was recognized as a valuable activity to bridge commitments made at the international level with the action on the ground. The Central American Forest Strategy and the cooperation among countries within the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe were mentioned as examples of successful regional collaboration.

"19. Many participants reiterated the role of the Forum as the primary forum on international forest policy deliberations that addressed forest issues in a comprehensive and holistic manner. The importance of strengthening coordination between the United Nations Forum on Forests and forest-related conventions, in particular the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention to Combat Desertification, was emphasized.

"20. The World Summit on Sustainable Development was an opportunity to highlight the economic, environmental, social and cultural values of forests. Forests should also be addressed in the context of other issues, such as governance, financial resources, and production and consumption patterns.

"Conservation, protection and utilization of forests

"21. It was recognized that efforts to conserve forest biological diversity included conservation not only inside but also outside protected areas, and increasingly took into account the development needs of local people. Linkages between forest conservation and sustainable livelihoods needed to be clarified.

"22. It was pointed out that private ownership and proximity to urban centres made the conservation of forests a challenging task. Some of the major threats to forest conservation and utilization included forest fires and alien invasive species.

"23. It was important to operate in a manner in which the trade-offs between different land uses could be understood and agreed upon by the people affected most directly. Promoting rehabilitation and restoration within ecosystem context was advocated as an example on how land-use trade-offs could be addressed.

"24. Many participants recognized the need to move from the protected area approach to one that considered the whole landscape, taking into consideration ecosystem approach. It was also noted that the precautionary principle should be taken into account in context of ensuring conservation and protection of forests.

"Financing for sustainable forest management

"25. It was emphasized that sustainable forest management was a long-term desirable goal. It required investments in financial as well as human resources.

"26. There was an urgent need to design innovative financing mechanisms as well as to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of existing mechanisms to help mobilize and channel funds for sustainable forest management.

"27. Many developing countries noted that they had not been able to mobilize additional financial resources either from domestic or external sources to implement sustainable forest management. It was pointed out that commitments made by developed countries at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to support developing countries in the implementation of sustainable development remained largely unfilled. Yet demands for products from sustainably managed forests in developing countries continued to mount.

"28. Although it was important to create domestic enabling conditions to attract private investment, there was, however, an equal need to ensure public funding for sustainable forest management, in the light of the multiple benefits and services provided by forests.

"29. It was pointed out that fair prices should be paid that reflect both commodity value and the environmental services provided by forests, including biological diversity, to enable forested countries to earn sufficient economic returns to invest in sustainable forest management and to avoid conversion of forest land to other uses. It was further noted that natural tropical forests should not be valued for timber production only, and that the international community should also compensate producer countries for the environmental services provided by tropical forests.

"30. Forest issues needed to be given higher visibility and weight within national policy agendas in order to mobilize and increase domestic resources. Furthermore, the private sector and local communities should be engaged in activities of common interest. The need to create a global enabling environment for the financing of sustainable forest management was also emphasized.

"31. The Bali Partnership Fund of the International Tropical Timber Organization was described as an international fund for tropical forests that assists tropical timber producer countries in achieving sustainable forest

management. It was pointed out that although establishing a global forest fund continues to be an important issue, establishing new funds would require substantial contributions as well as effective mechanisms for deploying the money.

"32. The need for an extensive educational campaign on forests and sustainable forest management was also pointed out.

"Matters related specifically to the Collaborative Partnership on Forests

"33. The importance of Governments sending consistent messages in the governing bodies of member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests was reiterated, in order to strengthen the capacities of member organizations to support country implementation.

"34. The establishment of the Partnership was recognized as one of the most significant developments in recent years to foster close collaboration among major international organizations. The Partnership arrangement and experience may also be considered as a useful model in building similar international partnerships in other sectors.

"35. Many countries expressed their appreciation on the functioning and work of the Partnership and emphasized that it would need to further strengthen coordination and collaboration among its members and other partners. It was also pointed out that all its members should be actively involved in the Partnership.

"36. It was stressed that to effectively assist countries in their implementation, Partnership members needed to take into consideration and respond to the agendas and priorities identified by countries. Many countries stressed the importance of it assisting in transferring environmentally sound technologies and capacity-building and mobilizing financial resources for the implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action.

"37. Many participants emphasized that members of the Partnership should continue to strengthen activities that would support countries in the implementation of their national forest programmes and criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management.

"38. It was also recognized that members of the Partnership played a significant role in assisting the Forum in its mandate related to monitoring, assessment and reporting on progress. Some countries suggested that the Partnership, together with the Forum secretariat, develop a questionnaire for voluntary country reporting to the Forum.

"39. It was noted that participatory approaches and partnerships should be strengthened, for example through the Partnership network.

"40. Partnership members expressed their strong and continued commitment to assist countries in the implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action and in their efforts toward sustainable forest management.

"Concluding remarks by the Chairman

"41. Sustainable forest management involved economic, environmental, social and cultural components of forests as well as environmental services and benefits provided by forests. Accordingly, the ecosystem approach was fundamental for sustainable forest management.

"42. Considering the contribution of forests to other sectors, as well as the impacts of other sectors on forests, cross-sectoral harmonization needed to be strengthened in national and local planning and national policy-making. Therefore, the formulation and implementation of national forest programmes was a crucial tool to address sectoral approaches, as well as to engage community and private sector involvement. National forest programmes should contribute and provide input towards the formulation of regional, national and local policies and regulatory frameworks.

"43. Ethics, as an emerging issue, should be considered as another fundamental component of decision-making regarding sustainable forest management. Strategies to increase public awareness about that issue should be explored.

"44. There was a need for better valuing the environmental benefits and services of forest ecosystems, and to develop approaches to provide financial compensation for those services to forest owners. Watershed protection, carbon sequestration and biodiversity conservation were among some important services. Distinction should be made between global and local forest services and their benefits, which required strong national commitments and the recognition of the international community.

"45. The opportunity to highlight the significance of non-timber products and their use, as well as the development of new markets for their commercialization, should be further encouraged.

"46. It was important to recognize regional geographic differences of forests in the world. Each region had particular challenges and opportunities in sustainable forest management, with unique needs and approaches. In that context, it was important to establish and strengthen regional processes."

Action taken by the Forum

Ministerial declaration and message to the World Summit on Sustainable Development

47. The Vice-Chairman of the Forum and Chairman of Working Group II, Ositadinma Anaedu (Nigeria), held consultations on the ministerial declaration and message to the World Summit on Sustainable Development throughout the session.

48. At the 9th meeting, the Chairman of the high-level ministerial segment introduced the ministerial declaration and message (E/CN.18/2002/L.2), which the Forum then adopted (see chap. II, sect. B, resolution 2/1).

Chapter VII

Ministerial dialogue with heads of member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests

49. The Forum discussed agenda item 6 at its 6th to 8th meetings, on 13 and 14 March. For its consideration of the item, the Forum had before it a note by the Secretariat on the main issues for consideration at the high-level ministerial segment (E/CN.18/2002/11).

50. At the 6th meeting, on 13 March, the Chairman of the high-level ministerial segment made an opening statement. The Coordinator and head of the secretariat of the Forum also delivered a welcoming statement on behalf of the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.

51. The Deputy Minister of the Environment and Energy of Costa Rica made a statement.

52. The Chairman of the Forum presented a summary of the discussions held during the multi-stakeholder dialogue (see chap. V, para. 35).

53. Statements were made by a representative speaking on behalf of the International Union of Forest Research Organizations and of forest owners, and a representative speaking on behalf of forest-related non-governmental organizations and of indigenous peoples.

54. Statements were then made by the representatives of Venezuela (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and Spain (on behalf of the European Union).

55. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests also made a statement, after which the Forum began its dialogue on the following four critical issues: addressing forests as a cross-sectoral issue and fostering synergies between forest-related organizations and instruments; forests and the current international political and policy agendas; conservation, protection and utilization of forests; and financing for sustainable forest management.

Addressing forests as a cross-sectoral issue and fostering synergies between forest-related organizations and instruments

56. At the 6th meeting, introductory statements on the critical issue of addressing forests as a cross-sectoral issue and fostering synergies between forest-related organizations and instruments were made by the Deputy Minister of the Environment and Energy of Costa Rica and the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Finland.

57. Interventions were then made by the following representatives of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests: the Assistant Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, the Coordinator of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and a member of the Board of Trustees of the International Centre for Research in Agroforestry . An interactive dialogue on the issue ensued.

Forests and the current international political and policy agendas

58. At the 6th meeting, introductory statements on the critical issue of forests and the current international political and policy agendas were made by the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry of South Africa and the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

59. Interventions were then made by the following representatives of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests: the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, the Director-General of the Center for International Forestry Research and the Director of the United Nations Development Programme.

60. At the 7th meeting, on 13 March, the Forum held its interactive dialogue on the issue.

Conservation, protection and utilization of forests

61. At the 7th meeting, introductory statements on the critical issue of conservation, protection and utilization of forests were made by the Vice-Minister of the Environment of Ecuador and the Under-Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture.

62. Interventions were then made by the following representatives of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests: the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, the Executive Director of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Executive Secretary of the secretariat of the Convention to Combat Desertification and the head of the Canada Office of IUCN. An interactive dialogue on the issue ensued.

Financing for sustainable forest management

63. Introductory statements on the critical issue of financing for sustainable forest management were made by the Deputy Minister of Primary Industries of Malaysia and the Minister of Agriculture of Latvia.

64. Interventions were then made by the following representatives of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests: the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Global Environment Facility, the Executive Director of the International Tropical Timber Organization and the Senior Adviser of the World Bank. The Forum then began its interactive dialogue on the issue, which it concluded at its 8th meeting, on 14 March.

Chairman's summary of the high-level segment

65. At the 9th meeting, on 14 March, the Chairman of the high-level segment presented his summary of the debate during the high-level ministerial segment (see chap. VI, para. 46).

Chapter VIII

Date and venue for the third session of the Forum in 2003

66. At the 11th meeting, on 15 March, the Chairman introduced a draft decision entitled "Date and venue for the third session of the Forum in 2003", which the Forum decided to recommend to the Economic and Social Council for adoption (see chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I).

Chapter IX

Provisional agenda for the third session of the Forum

67. At its 11th meeting, on 15 March, the Forum decided to recommend to the Economic and Social Council for adoption a draft decision entitled "Provisional agenda for the third session of the United Nations Forum on Forests" (see chap. II, sect. A, draft decision II).

Annex

List of documents

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.18/2002/1	2	Provisional agenda
E/CN.18/2002/2	4 (a)	Note by the Secretary-General on enhanced cooperation and policy and programme coordination
E/CN.18/2002/3	3 (b) (iv)	Report of the Secretary-General on the rehabilitation and restoration of degraded lands and the promotion of natural and planted forests
E/CN.18/2002/4	4 (h)	Report of the Secretary-General on national forest programmes
E/CN.18/2002/5	4 (i)	Note by the Secretary-General on trade and sustainable forest management
E/CN.18/2002/6	3 (b) (i)	Report of the Secretary-General on combating deforestation and forest degradation
E/CN.18/2002/7	3 (b) (iii)	Report of the Secretary-General on progress in implementation of rehabilitation and conservation strategies for countries with low forest cover
E/CN.18/2002/8	3 (b) (v) and 4 (f)	Report of the Secretary-General on monitoring, assessment and reporting, including concepts, terminology and definitions
E/CN.18/2002/9	3 (b) (ii)	Report of the Secretary-General on forest conservation and protection of unique types of forests and fragile ecosystems
E/CN.18/2002/10	4 (a)	Note by the Secretary-General on the multi-stakeholder dialogue on sustainable forest management
E/CN.18/2002/10/Add.1		*Addendum*: discussion paper contributed by the scientific and technological communities working in forest-related fields
E/CN.18/2002/10/Add.2		*Addendum*: discussion paper contributed by private non-industrial forest owners
E/CN.18/2002/11	5 and 6	Note by the Secretariat on main issues for consideration at the high-level ministerial segment

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.18/2002/12	4 (f)	Letter dated 18 December 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
E/CN.18/2002/13	4 (b)	Note verbale dated 15 February 2002 from the Permanent Mission of Ghana to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
E/CN.18/2002/L.1	9	Draft report
E/CN.18/2002/L.2	5	Ministerial declaration and message to the World Summit for Sustainable Development submitted by the Chairman of the high-level ministerial segment on the basis of informal consultations
E/CN.18/2002/CRP.1	3	Note by the Secretariat on proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005

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